



09/646946  
PCT/AU99/00201

**PRIORITY  
DOCUMENT**

SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN  
COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)

REC'D 27 APR 1999

WIPO PCT

Patent Office  
Canberra

5

I, KIM MARSHALL, MANAGER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES,  
hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in  
connection with Application No. PP 2522 for a patent by 80-20 SOFTWARE PTY  
LIMITED filed on 24 March 1998.



WITNESS my hand this Nineteenth  
day of April 1999

**KIM MARSHALL**  
MANAGER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND  
SALES

AUSTRALIA

---

Patents Act 1990

---

## PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

APPLICANT: 80-20 SOFTWARE PTY LIMITED  
NUMBER:  
FILING DATE:

Invention Title: DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

The invention is described in the following statement:-

## DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

This invention relates to an improved document management system software.

The basic function of document management software is to manage a document's lifetime from creation to destruction and at least give someone an even chance of locating the document by being able to search on more than an eight-dot-three pseudonym for the document.

Enterprise document management software on the other hand was designed to solve the problems of large organisations with thousands of networked computers. The software was designed to securely and dependably manage every electronic document produced with the enterprise and reliably retrieve those documents wherever and whenever required.

Enterprise document management software typically has the following components, which are a database, a browser interface, a search interface and a method of intercepting file save and open calls.

The database is used to store information about a document other than its file name. Information such as the author, the typist, the date of creation and notes are typical fields, however, most importantly, are the database controls where the file is stored and the access to that location. The database record contains a pointer to the file system saying find this file. It also generally contains information as to which application should be launched to edit the document such as Microsoft, Word or Excel.

The database is, in effect, a Connection Manager.

Many enterprise document management systems provide an interface whereby the user can browse in some logical fashion through the documents available to them.

All enterprise document management systems provide some form of search ability with respect to the fields recorded in the database. The responsiveness of the search is entirely dependent on the database chosen for the backend.

Some of these systems also offer full text searching of the contents of the electronic documents themselves.

Many of the enterprise document management systems are able to enforce proper profiling and storage documents by intercepting calls made by the document production software to the file system. There are two ways in which this can be achieved. One is to use macros to alter behaviour of the production application or interfere with the low level operating system code used by the network to properly manage the file system. The macro method usually involves the launch of a part of the document management system in response to a file save or open command. Most systems require that their software be therefore continuously running in the background in order to respond to these calls, however this can have dramatic effects on the operators system performance. As there is only so much RAM to share between applications, the more that can be made available for production applications the better.

The problem with many of the enterprise document management systems which are aimed essentially at the large corporate market is that apart from being expensive software, it does not cater for small to medium size organisations.

Since the first enterprise development systems became available, Network Operating Systems(NOS) have been quietly maturing in the

background. Modern NOS's such as MICROSOFT'S NT4 Server have been built in object (document) level security, replication and file systems databases such as Exchange eliminating the need to rebuild these things as expensive add-ins.

NOS's have matured to the point where much of what a document management system does is already built into the NOS or tightly integrated components like Exchange and Office.

It is the object of this invention to provide a document management system which is able to be utilised by everyone.

The invention, in its broadest sense, is a document management extension system for microsoft exchange wherein the system merges the functionality of index databases, file repositories and messaging systems using Exchange 5.0 and leverages the tight integration of Exchange 5.0 and NT Server 4.0 for security and redundancy management.

In order that the invention may be more readily understood, we shall describe, a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Document Management Extensions for Microsoft Exchange (DME) is a document management system for everyone. DME merges the traditional functionality of index databases, file repositories and messaging systems by using Exchange 5.0 and leverages the tight integration of Exchange 5.0 and NT Server 4.0 for security and redundancy management.

DME is tightly integrated with host applications. There is no standalone application, rather numerous interfaces to the Document Management Extensions. The only user interface to DME is via dialogs in ones applications or via the Find application. The specification in detail describes each of these interfaces and provides technical descriptions of the interfaces.

#### **DOCUMENT PRODUCTION APPLICATION INTEGRATION**

##### **File Open and File Save/Save As**

Applications supported by DME in Release 1.0 are Word 97, PowerPoint 97, Binder 97, Excel 97 and Outlook 97. In Service Pack #1 (due December 1997), Eastman (WANG) Image Viewer and Windows Paintbrush will be supported. At some future time, non-Office applications may be directly supported. Three Office 97 applications support the Open Document Management API. DME

leverage this support. Non-ODMA compliant applications such as Outlook 97 and Excel 97 use macro interfaces to arrive at the same result. From the user's point of view all applications behave in exactly the same fashion.

#### **Word 97, Binder 97 and PowerPoint 97**

The Open Document Management API (ODMA) is the acknowledged standard API for access to Document Management Systems. Word 97, Binder 97 and PowerPoint 97 are ODMA compliant applications. Word 97, Binder 97 and PowerPoint 97 register themselves with DME using an ODMRegisterApp call to the ODMA Connection Manager (ODMA32.DLL). ODMA returns a handle for the application to use for identification in all subsequent calls. When the application exits, it calls ODMUnRegisterApp to return the handle. As part of this registration process, ODMA searches the Registry for entries in HKEY\_Local\_Machine/Software/Classes/ODMA32. It tries to connect to the first Document Management System (DMS) key with a sub-key named DEFAULT. The value of the DMS key is the path to the DME DLL that provides the functionality specified by ODMA. All screens for selecting and setting properties of documents come from Document Management Extensions for Microsoft Exchange.



The DME search application (discussed separately below) interacts independently with the DME DLL rather than via an application.

#### **Excel 97 and Outlook 97**

Neither Excel 97 nor Outlook 97 are ODMA compliant applications. For these applications macrocode replaces the ODMA32.DLL calls in the ODMA model. The macros are not editable by the user. To the user there is no difference in application behavior as between an ODMA and a non-ODMA application.

#### **Internet Browser Integration**

The interaction between Exchange Server and Internet/Intranet users is provided by Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) 3.0 Active Server Pages in conjunction with Exchange Server 5.0 Active Server Components. Outlook or Exchange user sessions establish direct MAPI connections with Exchange Server, whereas DME and browsers use Active Messaging objects to access the Exchange public folders.

#### **DME DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT FEATURES**

##### **Versioning**

Many users need to keep track of *who did what* to a document *when*. With versioning users can go back in time and see who made what changes to a document on various dates.

Versioning in all supported applications is accomplished by adding historical copies of documents to the MAPI record for the document.

#### **Check In/Out to Local Machine**

Before examining Check In and Check Out it is worth looking at how DME transacts with the Exchange Server in a normal File Open. The Checkout procedure is merely an extension of that functionality. Both procedures are designed to ensure maximum redundancy in operation.

#### **How Does it Work?**

When a user opens a document using Document Management Extensions for Microsoft Exchange, the following process occurs:

- The **DME Service** sets a flag in the **DME object Store** by setting the **Status** property to **OPEN** and by inserting the time and user's name in the **StatusInfo** property.
- The **DME Service** copies the object from the public **DME store** to the user's mailbox.

- The document is copied from there to a local TEMP directory for editing by the DME user.

When a document is closed or saved the following process occurs:

- The document is moved from the local TEMP file to the TEMP folder in the OST File (if the server is offline) or the TEMP folder in the user's mailbox (if the server is online).
- All documents are moved from the user's mailbox to the DME store.
- For each document, the Status property is reset to AVAILABLE and the StatusInfo property is set to null.

This methodology ensures redundancy in design and allows for future implementation of automatic offline synchronisation. If the network or server should fail while a document is open, the user can continue to work without even being aware of the outage. As soon as the network is available the user's Offline file will automatically resynchronise with the User's Mailbox on the server. Users are able to Check documents out to their local machine using a right click command in any dialog (see context menus below). DME allows you to save these documents to the file

system so that you can access them when not connected to the server or send them to a user without access to the document manager.

Those documents are still visible within the rest of DME however the 'check out' option is no longer available on the right click menu. If another user attempts to open the document they receive a message informing them who has the document checked out and when it was checked out (similar to the message received when a document is in use).

If the user selects 'check out' from the right click menus available from with DME dialogs, the following process occurs:

- DME sets a flag in the object Store by setting the Status property to CHECKED\_OUT and by inserting the time and user's name in StatusInfo property
- DME copies the object from the public DME store to the user's location on the physical file system.

When a user wishes to check a document in, they must be connected to the network. The Check-ed out copy of the document is moved to the DME object store and the flag is reset in the DME object

store. If the object does not exist in the DME store (ie it was created offline), then it is added to the store.

#### **Windows 95 (NT Workstation) Desktop Integration (Shell Extensions)**

DME modifies the following parts of the Windows 95 (Windows NT) shell:

- DME folders are added to the Windows Explorer and Outlook 97.
- The Start Menu is modified.
- An application is added to the system tray.
- An item is added to the context (right click) menu for some document types.

#### **Windows 95 Explorer (namespace extensions)**

A DME name space extension is added to the shell. This appears as a child of 'My Computer' in Explorer. DME contains a folder named 'My Documents' which contains the results of a stored query of DME that returns all (within a preset limit) documents for which the user is the creator.

The user may create other sub-folders of the **DME** object by saving searches of the document set. When the user saves searches in Document Management Extensions for Microsoft Exchange, those searches appear as sub-folders of the **DME** object.

### **Outlook 97 (name space extensions)**

#### **Browsing documents**

**DME** is logically an extension of the file system (rather than the messaging system) and should therefore appear as such in Outlook 97. The folder '**Document Manager**' is a shortcut to the name space extension found in Windows Explorer which gives you access to one's saved searches and works in a similar manner as the '**My Documents**' shortcut which points to the system folder '**My Documents**' on the local drive of the host. The **DME** document store will not appear as part of the Exchange Folder Tree either as a public folder or as a private folder.

#### **System Tray**

A quick find icon has been added to the Start Bar Status Area (sometimes called the system tray) located on the lower right of screen when the Start Bar is in default horizontal orientation. The icon permits a quick retrieval from **DME** on the basis of

document number or provides faster access to the DME Find Documents application.

### **Start Menu**

The Start Menu has been modified in several ways:

- A command called 'In the Document Manager' has been added to the Find menu using a shell extension.
- The 'Open from Document Manager' command has been added to the start bar which launches a DME open dialog rather than the standard OSA.exe dialog.
- The list of recent edits will be accessible under the 'Documents' menu. This will be done using a doclink shell extension.

### **Document Find**

The "In the Document Manager..." option on the start menu under Find launches an application for searching the DME store that is almost identical in appearance to the normal Windows 95/NT4 Find program.

The application permits searching on all DME properties and permits viewing of object properties and setting of permissions. Context menus also deliver check out functionality from the

search dialog. From this dialog, the user is able to save searches and retrieve those searches using a folder tree drop. Full text searching is also available from this dialog (see full text searching below).

### **Context Menu**

Context menu handlers (a form of shell extension) have been used to add menu items to the context menu for all potential DME file objects when they are displayed outside a DME component. The context menu is displayed when a user clicks a file object with the alternate (usually the right) mouse button. If the object is capable of import to DME an item is added to the 'Send to' menu, being 'send to Document Manager'.

Within DME dialogs a context menu that presents the following options appears:

**Open:** which is the default (double click) option and which launches the appropriate application and opens the file.

**Check Out:** which is disabled if the document is already checked out.



**Check In:** which is disabled if the document is already checked in.

**Properties:** which displays the properties screen and which permits the viewing and editing of document properties or attributes.

### **Back End Functionality**

#### **Exchange Object Store**

The diagram represents a typical DME message store configuration. DME uses the Fulcrum Knowledge Network Server to index and search the message store. The administrator can configure the Index to cover one or more Server folders within the Object store.

A user is able to see whichever indices he/she has permission to search. A user (other than the administrator) cannot see the structure of the store and is not aware of that structure.

Each server has a unique identifier which coupled with a document number (eg. Server1-2345) provides a unique identifier for the Exchange organisation.

**Document Management Extensions for Microsoft Exchange's Object Store** and structured index is contained in full within an Exchange 5.0 public information store.

## **Security**

To function as a document management system, DME must prevent uncontrolled **and** unauthorized access to its object store. The only method of access to the DME store is programmatically (ie via Document Management Extensions for Microsoft Exchange). DME implements access security using the Exchange address book.

The type of security applicable to a document is similar to that of an exchange folder. Since no user except the administrator can access the store without using DME the Exchange Server automatically implements all external (to Document Management Extensions for Microsoft Exchange) security.

User's may set any document level security attribute except delete using a DME interface to the Exchange security settings.

## **Replication**

Replication is supported only on a whole of document set basis in release 5.0. In Release 5.5 in the future, administrators will be permitted to specify a document type as capable of individual replication. This means that documents of the type replicable will be copied to a public folder that is included in the Exchange replication system.

### **Full Text Searching**

Full text searching is available on all DME documents. The user accesses the functionality either from an DME 'Open' dialog within a supported application ('Find in Text' field) or via the 'Find Document' item on the Windows 95 (NT Workstation) 'Start' menu. The user may also perform an Internet Explorer based full text (or attribute) search.

DME use the Fulcrum Knowledge Network and Fulcrum Exchange Connector to provide this functionality.

### **Administrator Options**

There are very few administrator options supported by DME in keeping with the policy of *'its already there don't rebuild it'*. User access is administered via the exchange address books. Secure access to documents is administered at the user level. The only administrator override being that the administrator has open access on all documents.

In addition to all Microsoft Exchange administration options, the Exchange administrator is able to:

- Create and delete Document Types.

- Set archive properties (and eventually replication properties) in relation to those Document Types.

## **USER INTER**

### **Document Production Application Integration**

#### **File Open and File Save/Save As**

All applications supported by DME use identical File Open and File Save/Save As dialogs.

#### **DME File Open Screen**

DME intercept all file interactions in supported applications and replace the standard dialogs with DME dialogs. The DME dialogs are almost identical in appearance and behavior to their Office 97 counterparts. An interesting feature of the Save dialog is that in remaining consistent with the Microsoft look and feel a form of Auto-Profiling has been implemented. When a user single left clicks on an existing document, DME fill in all profile fields for that document. All a user need do is identify a document which is like the one being saved, click on it and change the name (or any other attribute) to complete the profiling of that document. They need not change anything, but then a new document will be created with exactly the same attributes (which could lead to confusion when the user wishes

to retrieve the document). In a document management system, the only unique attribute is the document number.

### **Internet Browser Integration**

DME supports a Browser interface that permits remote searching and browsing of documents using the Microsoft Office (Word, Excel and PowerPoint 97) viewers. Editing is not available in release 5.0.

### **Versioning**

DME versioning is identical in look and feel to the existing Word 97 versioning. The Word 97 versioning dialog appears below:

Similar versioning dialogs have been added to Office Applications that do not directly implement versioning. The DME versioning dialogs implement versioning within DME. This form of versioning is one set of properties to many versions of the document.

### **Windows 95 (NT Workstation) Desktop Integration**

DME modifies the following parts of the Windows 95 (Windows NT) desktop:

- DME folders are added to the Explorer 95 and Outlook 97.
- The Start Menu is modified.

- An application is added to the system tray.
- An item is added to the context (right click) menu for some document types.

### **Windows 95 Explorer**

"Document Manager" appears as a child of 'My Computer' in Explorer . "Document Manager" contains a folder named 'My Documents' which contains the results of a stored query of DME that returns all (within a preset limit) documents for which the user is the creator.

The user may create other subfolders of the "Document Manager" folder by saving searches of the document set. When the user saves searches in Document Management Extensions for Microsoft Exchange, those searches appear as subfolders of the "Document Manager" folder.

### **Outlook 97**

#### **Browsing documents**

DME is logically an extension of the file system (rather than the messaging system) and should therefore appear as such in Outlook 97. The folder 'Document Manager' is a shortcut to the namespace

extension found in Windows Explorer which gives you access to your saved searches and works in a similar manner as the 'My Documents' shortcut which points to the system folder 'My Documents' on the local drive of the host. The DME document store will not appear as part of the Exchange Folder Tree either as a public folder or as a private folder.

### **Journal**

Documents accessed via DME will update the Outlook 97 journal. This effectively provides a history functionality of the document management system at a user view level.

### **System Tray**

A quick find icon has been added to the Start Bar Status Area (sometimes called the system tray) located on the lower right of screen when the Start Bar is in default horizontal orientation. The icon permits a quick retrieval from DME on the basis of document number or provides faster access to the DME Find Documents application.

### **Start Menu**

The Start Menu has been modified in several ways:

- A command called 'In the Document Manager' has been added to the Find menu using a shell extension.
- The 'Open from Document Manager' command has been added to the start bar which launches a DME open dialog rather than the standard OSA.exe dialog.
- The list of recent edits will be accessible under the 'Documents' menu. This will be done using a doclink shell extension.

#### **Document Find**

The "In the Document Manager" found under the Find option on the start menu launches an application for searching the DME store that is almost identical in appearance to the normal Windows 95/NT4 Find program.

The application permits searching on all DME properties and permits viewing of object properties and setting of permissions. Context menus also deliver check out functionality from the search dialog. From this dialog, the user is able to save searches and retrieve those searches using a folder tree drop down. Full text searching is also available from this dialog.



### Context Menu

Menu items have been added to the context menu for all potential DME files when they are displayed outside a DME dialog. The context menu is displayed when a user clicks a file object with the alternate (usually the right) mouse button. If the object is capable of import to DME an item is added to the 'Send to' menu, being 'send to Document Manager'.

Within DME dialogs a context menu that presents the following options appears:

**Open:** which is the default (double click) option and which launches the appropriate application and opens the file.

**Check Out:** which is disabled if the document is already checked out.

**Check In:** which is disabled if the document is already checked in.

**Properties:** which displays the properties screen and which permits the viewing and editing of document properties or attributes.

It is envisaged that other embodiments of the invention will exhibit any number of and any combination of the features of the previously described two embodiments.

Whilst we have described herein one specific embodiment of the invention it is to be understood that variations and modifications in this can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

DATED THIS                      24th                      DAY OF                      March 1998

80-20 Software Pty. Limited  
By its Patent Attorneys  
A. TATLOCK & ASSOCIATES